Latent Semantic Indexing

Introduction

- Vector model => use of theory of linear algebra
- Look at matrix formulation

  M - number of terms in lexicon

  N - number of documents in collection

  C the M×N (term×doc.) matrix of weights ≥ 0 (our old w_{ij})

$$\mathbf{C^T} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{M1} \\ c_{1N} & \dots & c_{MN} \end{pmatrix} \bullet \mathbf{q} \begin{pmatrix} w_{1q} \\ w_{Mq} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_{1q} \\ s_{Nq} \end{pmatrix}$$

document vector

query vector

scores

$s_{xq} = \Sigma^t_{i=1}(c_{ix} * w_{iq})$

Goals

- # terms M large - large dimension
  $\Rightarrow$reduce dimension

- find some semantic relationship
  - correlate terms to find structure
    - synonomy
    - polysomy

  “people choose same main terms <20% time”

Set-up

C the $M \times N$ (term×doc.) matrix of non-negative weights
- of rank r ($r \leq \min(M,N)$)
- documents are *columns* of C

consider CC^T and C^TC:
- symmetric,
- share the same eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots$
  - $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots$ are indexed in decreasing order

- $C^TC(i,j)$ measures similarity documents i and j
- $CC^T(i,j)$ measures strength co-occurrence terms i and j

Use Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

Theorem:

M×N matrix C of rank r has a

singular value decomposition $C = U\Sigma V^T$

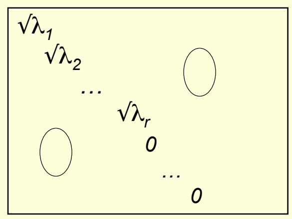
Where:

U M×M matrix
with columns = orthogonal eigenvectors of CC^T

V N×N matrix
with columns = orthogonal eigenvectors of C^TC

Σ M×N diagonal matrix:
$\Sigma(i,i) = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ for $1 \le i \le r$
$\Sigma(i,j) = 0$ otherwise

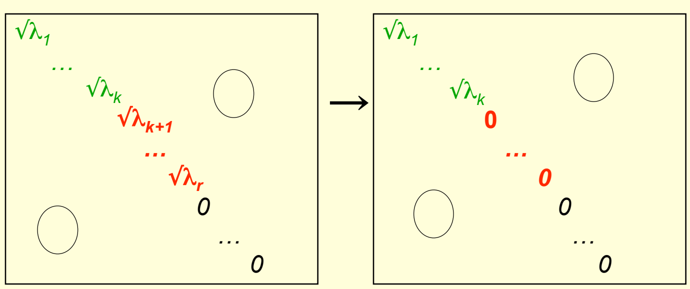
$\sqrt{\lambda_i}$ *called singular values*



Reduce Rank

- Reduce rank of Σ from r to **k**
  keep only k largest singular values

  Σ_K is M×N diagonal matrix: $\Sigma(i,i) = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ for $1 \le i \le$ **k**
  $\Sigma(i,j) = 0$ otherwise



Reduced Rank Approximation of C

- Approximation:

$$C_k = U\Sigma_k V^T$$

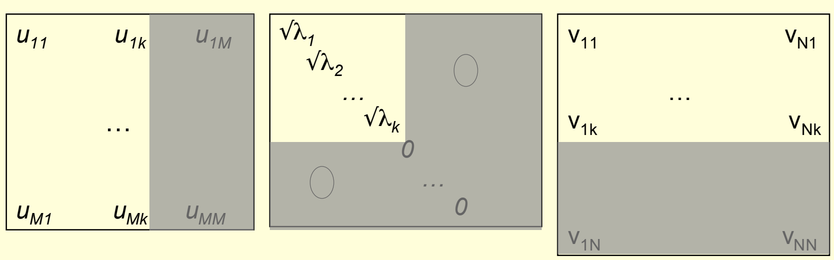
[M×N] [M×M] [M×N] [N×N]

- Theorem:

  C_k is the best rank-k approximation to C under the least square fit (Frobenius) norm

$$= \sqrt{\Sigma^M_{i=1} \Sigma^N_{j=1} (C(i,j) - C_k(i,j))^2}$$

Reduced dimension matrices



C_k = M×N **U'_k** M×k **Σ'_k** k×k **V'^T_k** k×N

Using the Approximation

- View V'^T_k as a representation of documents in a k-dimensional space
  - a "concept space"?
- Transform query vector **q** into that space:

$$C_k^T C_k = (U'_k \Sigma'_k V'^T_k)^T (U'_k \Sigma'_k V'^T_k) = (V'_k \Sigma'^T_k U'^T_k)(U'_k \Sigma'_k V'^T_k)$$
$$= V'_k (\Sigma'_k)^2 (V'_k)^T \quad \text{compares documents}$$

=> $C_k^T \boldsymbol{q}$ should $= V'_k (\Sigma'_k)^2 \boldsymbol{q}_k$ compare doc. to query

=> $\boldsymbol{q}_k = (\Sigma'^{-1}_k)^2 V'^T_k C_k^T \boldsymbol{q} = (\Sigma'^{-1}_k)^2 V'^T_k V'_k \Sigma'^T_k U'^T_k \mathbf{q}$
$= (\Sigma'_k)^{-1} (U'_k)^T \boldsymbol{q}$

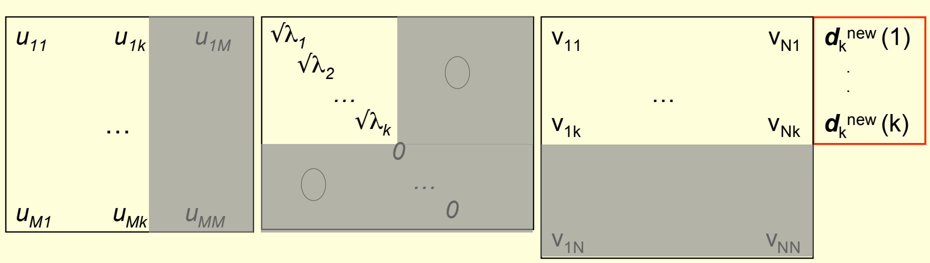
recalling $(V'^T_k)(V'_k) = (U'^T_k)(U'_k) = I$

Adding a new document

add new document $\boldsymbol{d}^{new}$ to C_k => add column $\boldsymbol{d}_k^{new}$ to V'^T_k

Transform $\mathbf{d}^{new}$ into the k-dimensional space version $\boldsymbol{d}_k^{new}$

$V'^T_k = (\Sigma'_k)^{-1} (U'_k)^T C_k$ => $(\Sigma'_k)^{-1} (U'_k)^T \boldsymbol{d}^{new} = \boldsymbol{d}_k^{new}$



$C_k =$ M×(N+1) U'_k M×k Σ'_k k×k V'^T_k k×(N+1)

Original LSI paper:

Deerwester, Dumais, et. al.
Indexing by Latent Semantic Analysis
Journal of the Society for Information Science, 41(6), 1990, 391-407.

Example from that paper follows

Deerwester, Dumais et. al. Table:

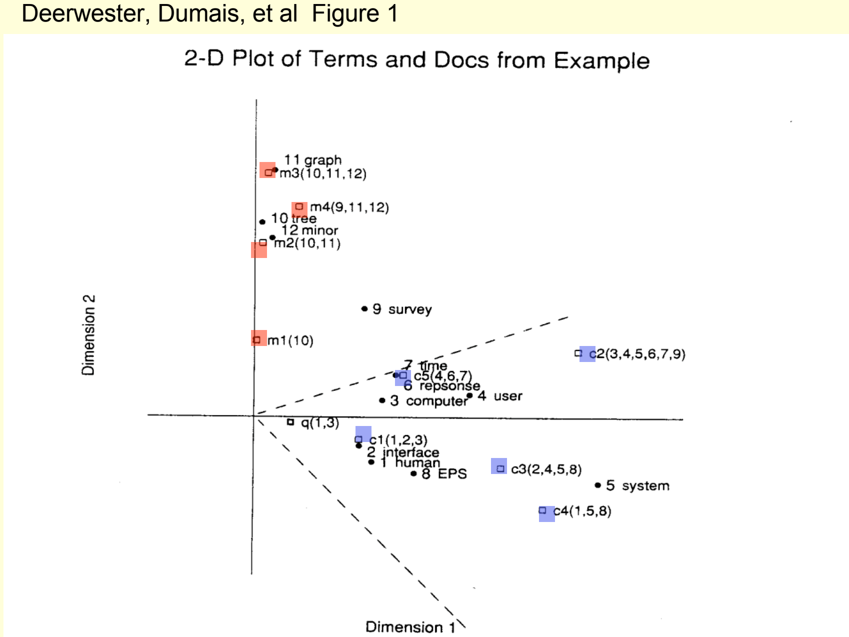
Terms				**Documents**					
	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	m1	m2	m3	m4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
human	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
interface	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
computer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
system	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
response	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
time	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EPS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
survey	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trees	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
graph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Deerwester, Dumais et. al. example, cont.:

Matrix V'^{T}_{k} for k=2

0.20	0.61	0.46	0.54	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08
-0.06	0.17	-0.13	-0.23	0.11	0.19	0.44	0.62	0.53

Deerwester, Dumais, et al Figure 1



Summary

- LSI uses SVD to get a reduced-rank and reduced-size approximation to C
- LSI can be viewed as a preprocessor for
  - query evaluation
  - clustering
- SVD computation can be costly
  - do once (or rarely)